pre-cated, with the minner in which the war upon their rights had been conducted—not to-day or yesterday, but for years here. This was not the bat legrand. Legislation had been retarded long enough, the feelings of the members of this House had been retarded long enough, the feelings of the members of this House had been warned to a certain extent violated; but he never had accused, to a certain extent violated; but he never had accused, to a certain extent violated; but he never had accused, to a certain extent violated; but he never had accused, to a certain extent violated; but he never had accused, to a certain extent violated; but he never had accused, to a certain extent violated; but he never had accused, to a certain extent violated; but he never had accused, to a certain extent violated; but he never had accused, to a certain extent violated; but he never had accused, to a certain extent violated; but he never had accused, to a certain extent violated; but he never had accused, to a certain extent violated; but he never had accused, to a certain extent violated; but he never had accused, to a certain extent violated; but he never had accused, to a certain extent violated; but he never had accused, to a certain extent violated; but he never had accused, to a certain extent violated; but he never had accused, to a certain extent violated; but he never had accused, the restoring General Games to his former rank in the Army. They were ordered to be printed.

Mr. BARROW introduced area lation, calling on the President for all correspondence in his possession, for the Mr. BARROW introduced area lation, calling on the President for all correspondence in his possession, for the lation to accuse, genthemen of wifely violating for the Constitution they had sworn to supprint the President for all correspondence in his possession, for the la and what were not admited, instead of asking for the plants, he intended to leave it in the imports of this lives, to the majority of this lives, to the majority of this Union, to the Representatives from the non-dividualiting States, to dide the mater. The South had been dwarfed by this census, and he had not this entire question which will be to the both the first his constituents, and he had pledged himself and tr. The South had been dwarfed by this census, and he had a voice here to resist, opening the protect the rights of the underly from usuall and inprotect the rights of the underly from usuall and intringement—that was, whether there was to be never the possibility of the underly from usuall and intringement—that was, whether there was to be never the possibility of the underly from usuall and intringement—that was, whether there was to be never the possibility of the underly from usuall and intringement—that was, whether there was to be never to sent the first temple of our constituents, and the first temple of our constituents, and the first temple of our constituents and the sent transport of the majority of this means to be never the protect the rights of the underly from usuall and intringement—that was, whether there was to be never the possibility of the possibility of

the course most conducive to peace to let them be referred, then to refer them. Such had been always the practice of the House until within comparatively a few character, he would move an adjournment. years past, and it was one which Mr. B. had himself sustained again and again; but lately the course had been changed, and the practice was adopted to lay the question of reception on the table. Now, although his remarks. own mind was entirely made up, that Congress had no power in any way to interfere with the question, yet he believed that the true mode of preserving peace and an extension of the leave already given to gentlemen who harmony here, and to quell the abolition excitement throughout the country, was, to receive the petitions Mr. ADAMS observed d and to refer them to a committee constituted of was thus given, it would in like manner be extended gentlemen the most favorable in the House to the abo to him.

ation in that House, and the paper should not only be of the following clause in the Constitution, which was received, but referred to a committee, was that any declaration on the part of this House that it was favorable, in the smallest degree, to the proposition contined in such resolutions? Surely not. For himself, he within this Union according to their respective numbers of the House that the continent of the House tha State of New York who would vote in favor of any number of free persons, including those bound to serheld and claimed by Southern men. The true mode of their way, this provision would be to assail it, was to refer them to the abolitionist gentle- tion which now rested on three fifths of the slave po-

violated, whenever the reception of petitions was refused. He never had voted for such refused, and never half of her present population. This consideration did not expect to see it in his day. Sir, it is directly when received, on the tible, or dispose of them in any other way; but he never would vote sgainst their being received. He firmly and deliberately believed, that the course he had suggested, was the true course in that House, would rise, as one, to put it down men stood for their own rights, and no less stoutly or Give gentlemen just such a Select Committee as they Give gentlemen just such a Select Committee as the select Committee and veneration of the select could ask; put the honorable and veneration with the selection of the selection it was that they would have Congress to do.

Mr. WISE rose, as he said, to suggest to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Beardsley) to make a motion which Mr. W. could not himself make, for he had resolved to have nothing further to do with the subject, viz: for just such a select committee as he had himself now described, and let the gentleman from Mas sachusetts have all his mass of memorials, and as many more as he chose, referred to it, and let it be seen what it was he would be at. Mr. W. was reminded that such a motion had already

speak in reply to Mr Beardsley; and, on motion, he was and ner his dissent from the doctrine just laid down by the honorable gentleman from New York, viz: that the within these ten miles square, then, Mr. F. would ask, best way to put down the abolitionists of the country was to encourage them by receiving their petitions! was very true, as the gentleman had stated, that there whatsoever," was held to imply this, then Congress had once been a time when these petitions were received and referred, and an elaborate report upon them induc time made to the House. And what had been bility: lay a religious test; abolish the trial by jury; remore petitions had come in. The gentleman from New York had made a great discovery, viz: that encouraging these people in their hellish designs against the Constitution and the peace and stability of the Union was the only effectual mode of prostrating them! This was certainly a very grand discovery. The best way to prostrate a design is to give it every encouragement in your power. It was certainly a novel mode of pro-ceeding. The House was to receive from these fanatics all the stuff they chose to send to it in the shape of tion was one, and its restrictions were always binding; petitions and memorials, and then by a report to con vince them by the force of argument that they ought the voice of argument that they ought the same to abandon their revolutionary projects! No; this was alike to all; it covered States, Territories, and the Dissembly said that the Resolutions of Massachusetts were unconstitutional; but he simply said that Congress had not the remedy. It was the very way to increase the evil. Why were petitions ever referred to committees, these abelition pet tions, why receive them? The gen- and in the next moment, by receiving abolition metleman had pretty broadly intimated that, in refusing to receive these papers, the House had been guilty of tudinous waters of the vast ocean itself never could a violation of the Constitution. Now, Mr. W. claimed wash out? to have quite as warm and as decided a regard for the Constitution of his country, and every provision it contained, as the gentleman from New York himself, or as any other member on that floor. And he must say that, after such a declaration of opinion on the part of the gentleman from New York, Mr. W. should be very laboring for nothing but the best good of their comunwilling to appeal to the gentleman to decide for him the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of any question. Mr. W. claimed to judge of all such questions for himself. In regard to these abolition memorials, he knew perfectly well that the object of those who kept pouring them upon Congress, was nothing short of a dissolution of this Union. And let but their papers be received here with respect, referred to committees of the House, and followed by a discussion on sla-

very in that Hall, and their object would ere long be

pose, disclaimed intending, in any offensive sense, to chusette, from the General Government, reported the was not satisfied, as a friend of the people, whom he re-tracented, with the minner in which the war upon veted to receive abolition memorials. He did, indeed,

statutional representation—he would not ask gentlement to sink to the letter—should not be a question heret to sink to the letter—should not be a question heret to sink to the letter—should not be a question heret to sink to the letter—should not be a question heret to sink to the letter—should not be a question heret to sink to the letter—should not be a question heret to sink to the letter—should not be a question heret to sink to the letter—should not be a question heret to sink to the letter—should not be a question heret to be gentlemen to order for irrelevancy, and the Chair decided the gentlemen to relevance and the Chair had called the views or the feelings of the people who have out of order; but afterwards the Chair had called him to order for what he conceived improper language.

Note that the decided the gentlemen to order for irrelevancy, and the Chair had called him to order; but afterwards the Chair had called him to order for what he conceived improper language.

Note that the feelings of the people who had be did, the oldest district in land given Mr. W. a seat in that hall. That people him to order for what he conceived improper language.

Note that the feelings of the people who had be the presented to be a support of the people who had be the presented to be a support of the feelings of the people who had be the presented to be a support of the people who had be the presented to be a support of the feelings of the people who had be the presented to be a support of the people who had be the conceived in the people who had be the presented to be a support of the people who had be the presented to be a support of the people who had be the people who we desire to aside by you forever to die by that about nable ships to these petitioners had in view, he and that was what he wanted to correct.

It is not the threshold with determined,

We SAUNDERS said that he had cal

Virgin a: "Gentlemen, take your course; abide by the expected and demanded of him that the first moment a Constitution, and we abide by you, as we desire to do; single effort should be made that looked towards the by the blood of heroes and the wisdom of sages. Intringe it, and in infringing it you infringe our rights;
and I call upon God to protect all." and I call upon God to protect all."

Are BEARDSLEY having asked and obtained of the mit to an invasion of their own; and as for the West, House have to present some remarks in reply, proceeded to assure the House that he should not abuse the indugence which had thus kindly been extended to him. the agreed entirely with the gentleman from Virginia, down the rights of the North. They were as ready and (Mr. Wisc.) that the way in which what had here sometimes been denominated the war respecting abolition, there is no an of the other. For one, he was settlement the contract of th (though he could not consider that term as by any thed in the belief that the rejection of these firebrand the ans an appropriate one,) had intacto been conducted, was the very last to resolt in the more effectual pretection of what that gentleman and others considered stituents give him a voice in that House, before the as Southern rights on this great question. Mr. B. ap- God who made him he swere that they might rely on her; which he did, denying the report of the Intelligence of t plied that term, however, in a sense very different from his untiring exections and his unflagging zeal in resist the gentlemen. His own opinion in relation to all pe img all such wicked and incendiary a tempts against the t tools touching the subject of slavery was, that the peace of the country. He stood for the equal rights constitutional course was first to receive them, and of all, and as he was ready to withstand the people of them, if the minds of gentlemen were fully made up to the North in any attempts on Southern freedom, he was reject the prayer they preferred to the House, to lay just as ready to resist the people of his own beloved them on the table; but, if not, and gentlemen deemed State, could they ever be roused to assail the constituthem on the table, out, it not, and gendemen declared it the more politic, pradent, and expedient course, and the more politic, pradent, and expedient course, and the course most conductive to peace to let them be re-

> Mr. FRENCH, being very anxious to speak, re passed Mr. Belser to withdraw the motion, pledging

On that pledge Mr. BELSER withdrew the motion Mr. ADAMS observed that he hoped, as indulgence

Mr. FRENCH, after expressing his thanks for th sibility rest of disposing of the question.

Give all the petitions to a committee of their own, and then let that committee show what this House was to do in the matter. Cast that fearful responsibility rising was to prove, in as few words as possible, that a wholly on their own shoulders, and they would find it vote to receive Abolition memorials would be in vielsa load they could not bear. A direct infringement of the Constitution was the only thing that would ever eatisfy the pet tioners; and when it came to the pinch of recommending a plain and open violation of the holder; but this might be and doubtless was to be at-Constitution to accomplish their purposes, was there tributed to the intrinsic importance of the subject, in any honorable gentleman in that House who would which the continuance of the Union was in some any honorable gentleman in that House who would not be prepared to take the position which had ever been so gritharly advanced by Southern gentlemen here? Did the South, could the South, suberly behave that the North, as a mass, (with the exception of a few, a very few, wrong-headed and entinesiastic men for himself had did not be made a new a very few, a very few -for himself he did not know a single man,) would de- which, when duly weighed, would be found entitled to liberately go for a violation of the constitutional rights of the slaveholding States of this Union? No; there farnishing an expositor of the Constitution on the was not one in forty to be found in all the North any point involved in the present debate, should be duly more ready or disposed to trench on Southern rights, understood. He would state it at once; and he hoped than were Southern gentlemen themselves. If a memher presented in his place certain resolutions of the (Mr. Adams,) who had asked in advance the leave of Legislature of Massachusetts praying for an alteration the House to submit some further remarks, would in of the Constitution in relation to Southern represent- due time respond to it. Mr. F. called for the reading

There was one other view which he wished now to of sound policy. Let the war cease, as the gentleman from Virginia had suggested. Let gentlemen take their sides of the House, as well by the friends as the oppoown way; and if they should ever venture to propose, in a report, such a measure as that proposed in these Massachusetts resolutions, eight, out of every ten members on that floor, would reject it, with the atmost decomplished, on the floor, would reject it, with the atmost decomplished, in the lamburg of the Christian religion, the "lion would lie down with the lamb." Sir. (said Mr. A..) I am opposed to the interference with the domestic institutions eision and promptitude. Leave it to them to chalk out ed the proposition that Congress has no power to aboltheir own plan of action for the House. This never ish slivery in the District of Columbia; and this was of Massachusetts do not claim that right-but to the had yet been done. The burden of such a responsibility never, to this hour, had been cast upon their vite the sober judgment of gentlemen of the House. Sir, the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Weller,) said, yesshoulders: try it, and see what the result would be. He asked whether Congress had power by law to cre-lf an Abolitionist Committee should dare to propose to are a religious establishment in the District of Columthe House, a course which went to abrogate the Constitution, and prostrate the rights of the Southern States, create titles of nobility within this District? or deprive his word for it, twenty-nine, out of every thirty men the people of the District of the trial by jury? or abridge there the liberty of speech or of the press? No: this There was no general feeling at the North against was not pretended. But why had Congress no such Southern rights; it was very slight, indeed, and not power? Because the limitations of the power of Con- the "peace-maker" was not among them. consideration. The great body of Northern gress as laid down in the Constitution forbade it. Did they not then forbid these things as much in the Disresolutely for the rights of their Southern brethren .- trict of Columbia as within the States? Gentlemen answered no; and, in support of their position, quoted the

speyer, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Govern-

ment of the U Stat s" ly relied upon; and it was continded that Congress could exercise the same rights of legislation over this District as a State Legislature could exercise over a State. Admitting this, still be insisted that it was a power of legislation subject to all the restrictions imposed by the Constitution on the legislation of Congress. Now, he held that the Constitution was an unit been made and was now pending

Mr. WELLER was earnest in his request for leave to in granting and restricting these legislative powers; Congress was no less an unit in exercising them; and, therefore, act when it would or where it would, He commenced by expressing in the strongest mantry what was it that Congress might not do there? If the grant of power to legislate for the District "in all cases At the very next session, fifty thousand quire excessive bail, or inflict cruel and unusual punishments. What could it not do? But, on the other hand, it the doctrine was admitted that the limitations of the constitution bound the legislation of Congress in all cases abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and that and all places, all was conceded that enlightened bene-volence could require, and the lives and liberties and rights of men were as secure here as in any of the Congress was an absolute despot. It could not be so. Congress was one, act where it would; the Constituand the National Legislature, like the broad ocean that vince them by the force of argument that they ought enveloped the globe, extended its common benefits

slavery in this District was equivalent, in principle, to lumbia. on any subject? It was, that the committee might examine into the facts, and the House, by having these
presented in a succinct form, might be enabled to act

or any subject? It was, that the committee might exabolishing it in the States; the power was precisely the
although it appeared to him that he had shifted his
by those who furnish the sketches of debates. anderstandingly in the case. But if gentlemen were so was the other; and could gentlemen here expect Mr. ground. determined to refuse the unconstitutional prayer of F., first to take his oath to support the Constitution, morials, to inflict a stain upon it which a'l the multi-

> Mr. F. concluded by a friendly exhortation to his fellow-legislators to cherish no other views of the Constitution than such as truth and justice would sanction, and to act under its broad and covering pro

mon country. In compliance with his pledge he renewed the mo tion to adjourn; which prevailing, ayes 88, noes 70, the House thereupon adjourned.

Friday, December 22, 1843. SENATE. After the presentation of several petitions, and the

reference of papers relating to claims, the Committees were called for reports.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, from the Committee on Mili Mr. BEARDSLEY rose to explain, and having ob- tary Affairs, to which had been referred the bill pro tained momentary possession of the floor for that pur viding for the payment of the balance due to Massa

order for irrelevancy, but not for improper language;

Mr SAUNDERS said that he had called the gentle-

that he was first called to order for irrelevancy, and not for d sr spectful language

Mr. SMITH of Indiana made some remark in res

tion to the Journal, but it was inaudible. Mr. FRENCH rose and asked the unanimous consent of the House to make an explanation, to which the

Mr. FRENCH said that he was wrongly reported in the Intelligencer, and that he would explain to the House his remarks of yesterday in a very concise man-

Here several members attempted to submit proposition ions to the House which were decided by the Chanto

Mr. ADAMS said the Speaker would recollect that on yesterday two hours of the House had been consumed on a very interesting character upon a ques which he had presented to a select committee. Orjection was made by several members.

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL asked leave of the House to present a resolution in relation to the resolution of the Legislature of Massachusetts presented yesterday by Mr. Adams, which was refused by the House. Mr. THOMASSON moved that the gentleman from Massachusetts be allowed to give his views at large upon the subject embraced in the resolution of the Leslature of Massachusetts.

Objected to. Mr. ADAMS continued, when Mr. CAVE JOHNSON moved to lay the subject on

he table Mr. BELSER asked the Speaker which question had the precedence? The SPEAKER said the motion to lay upon the tr

Mr. BELSER, therefore, moved to lay the reso lution upon the table, and demanded the year and

[A voice in Sleepy Hollow: "I am entited to the The CHAIR decided the question was not debatea-

[Here there were several gentlemen on the floor, to question of order. The SPEAKER answered them that a motor to al

ow the gentleman from Massachusetts to proceed, was withdrawn, therefore it was not before the Louse. Mr. DAVIS of New York, moved that the gentle man from Massachusetts be allowed to proceed. Mr. BELSER withdrew his motion to by on the

[Here there was great confusion, it being inpossible for the Chair to decide by a division]

The question then was demanded by cas and

nays, and the following is the result: Yeas 123 nays 46. So the gentleman from Massachusetts was allowed to proceed

did not know, he repeated it, a single man from the bers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole consume the time of the House; but the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) who is not in his gat, rose measure of the kind. If it were in order to refer to our pol tical divisions on that floor, he would say, that laxed, three-fifths of all other persons." our political divisions on that hoor, he would say, that so far as he knew or believed, the Democracy every where, East, West, North and South, were utterly indisposed to violate the rights of property as existing represented in that House, in addition to the other deand understood in the Southern States, or to interfere scriptions of persons enumerated. Now, if the persons our common country, which was bound together by the peculiar species of properly which was sending Abelian petitions to Congress could only get ties of interest and kindred. The gentleman from Va. stricken out of the never did a "Wiser" dealing with all propositions and petitions which went Constitution; and that portion of Southern representaing his war against the right of petition on this floor, oren themselves, and let them come out here with a re- pulation must be cut off, and in that proportion the report and show their hands.

As long as gentlemen refused to do this, they would be pressed and pent in by the doctrine of the right of petition, which might be used, and was used, with great effect against them. For himself, Mr. B. believed that that right was always, to some extent, youlsted, whenever the recention of netitions was re-He was ready to vote to by these potitions, went, in his mind, to prove, that the reception of all at war with the Christian religion, from which he, (Mr petuation of the institutions of the country, and he the people of Ohio, who had voted to allow him to proceed, and then he recurred to the State of Penn sylvania, and enumerated those who had voted against allowing him to proceed, but he was glad to find that

> He then alluded here to the imprisonment of a gen tleman (?) and a citizen of Massachusetts, whose only misfortune it was to have a dark complexion "by South

> Mr. HOLMES here rose and explained. He said he recollected the circumstance well, and that Judge Berrien (now in the Senate) had decided that the law of South Carolina, was, in his opinion, strictly constitutional, and that South Carolina was right.

Mr. ADAMS said he believed the opinion of Judge Johnson upon that subject, was at this day the law of "In all cases whatsoever." These words were great. the land, and that South Carolina had acted unconstitutionally in the exercise of that law. But, Sir, it has been said by the honorable gentleman, that, upon this law depended the permanency of this Union, even after it had been declared unconstitutional.

Mr. HOLMES said that Federal influence upon this subject, would be the signal for a dissolution of this

Mr. ADAMS continued. Sir, it so happens that S Carolina had a controversy with Great Britain in rela-tion to this unconstitutional law, because it conflicted with existing treaties between the U. S. and Great Britain. Sir, according to the law no poor cook or steward dare put his feet upon the soil of South Carolina without falling within the pale of this oppressive and unconstitutional law. Sir, General Jackson, it is said, on a certain occasion, said he acted under the Constitotion as he understood it, and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. French) on yesterday had given a

Mr. FRENCH explained, and said that what he said was, that Congress had not the constitutional power to

was his explanation this morning.
Mr. ADAMS further continued, and said, that the explanation of the gentleman from Kentucky was, ac-States. Deny this, and within these ten miles square cording to his opinion and what Judge Chase once said, a non sequitur. He said, that gentleman had said that the Resolutions of the State of Massachusetts were unconstitutional, which he did absolutely and unequivo cally say was not the fact.

Mr. FRENCH explained, and said, that he had no

Mr. HOLMES, of S Carolina, here rose and wished to explain, to which objection was made. Mr. CAMPBELL, of S. C., moved to suspend the

rules, but withdrew it at the request of Mr. HOLMES, who said he did not wish to consame the time of the House. Mr. GIDDINGS here rose, and asked the House to extend to him the same courtesy which had been ex-

tended to others. Objection was made by several gentlemen.

A motion was made to suspend the rules, to allow im to explain. ing is the result: yeas 76, mays 84.

Mr. BELSER moved that the resolutions of the Le-

gislature of Massachusetts, the sentiment of which he relieved was a dissolution of the Union, be laid on the table, and called for the year and nays. Mr. STEWART, of Connecticut, asked if the ques Massachusetts upon the table?

The CHAIR replied in the affirmative.

The CHAIR replied in the negative. The year and nays were called and the following

the result-yeas 64, nays 104. So the resolutions were not laid upon the table. [Several gentlemen here rose, and the Speaker deided that the question was not debatat!]
Mr JAMESON w therew his motion, and it was re

ferred to a select committee of nine.
PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS, &c. Mr. ADAM'S rose and moved that the petition of Ann Royal, presented at the last session, be withdrawn, and referred to the Committee on Revolutiona-

ry Claims.
It was agreed to.
Mr. ADAMS presented various petitions, which were eceived and referred; and after he had concluded, he

thanked the House for its kindness. Mr. JUDSON presented various petitions, which were eferred to the several committees.

Mr. WINTHROP also presented various petitions, which were referred. Mr. KING of Mass, presented several petitions,

which were referred
Mr. PARMENTER rose and asked the consent of the House to withdraw a petition from the files of the House, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary

It was granted.

NEW YORK. Mr. LEONARD presented a large number of pet ons, which were appropriately referred. Mr. KING presented several pet tions; among which was one in relation to the abolishing of the franking privil ge; which he moved to refer to the Committee on the Post office and Post Roads, and that it be

Mr. HOPKINS objected to the printing, and said if

Mr. KING withdrew his motion. Messrs. HUNT, HUNGERFORD, MOSELEY, DANA, ANDERSON and FISH severally presented hat it cost more to carry a later from Geneva to New an outline .- [Globe. York than a barrel of flour, which was referred to the

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Mr. PATTERSON presented a petition, which was eferred to its appropriate committee.

Mr. LEONARD of New York presented a memorial of Putney and Riddell, in relation to marble furnished for the public buildings, and for which they had not en compensated, which was referred to the Committee

in the Public Buildings. Mess & HOPKINS, STEENROD and CHILTON, everally presented petitions; which were referred to their appropriate committees. Mr. WISE presented a memorial and several peti-

iors; which were appropriately referred.

Nr. CAMPBELL of S Carolina presented a memoral from the Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, the House had taken upon Abolition petitions, under and Patriotic, of this city, asking a renewal of their the twenty-fifth rule, my constituents were likely charters, which was referred to the Committee on the to be injured; and the South had already been District of Columbia.

MISSOURI. Mr BOWLIN presented a memorial of the Legisature of the State of Missouri, and also a petition embracing the same subject, which were appropriately reerred, and the memorial ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUGHES presented a memorial of the Legisalso, a petition, (the purport of which was not understood,) which was referred to its appropriate commit-

Mr. AMESON of Missouri moved, that leave be Leave was given.

withdrew it to allow-The SPEAKER to present several communications upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

He also presented a communication from the War

Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed. The SPEAKER presented to the House the joint

by the House.

it would adjourn to Tuesday next.

Mr. C. JOHNSON objected.

ior, it's Christmas times. He persisted in his objection, and insisted upon a di-

A division was called for by several members; when, the Globe. By this, however, I impute no bad design to pop a count, it was decided in the affirmative; the editors of either press. Nor do I know that their And the House adjourned until Tuesday next, twelve reporters designed to report what I say incorrectly. pop a count, it was decided in the affirmative;

cleck. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1843. Corgress .- The House has been, from Saturday ast, swamped in Mr. Adams's questions about petitions This venerable sage has busied himself, since his degradation by the people of the United States as a factionist in Congress-doing everything in his power, to degrade the people's Government in turn, wy distracting its councils. He has pursued this object by continually interrupting the regular and constitutional business of Congress, by pouring in petitionsand memorials on subjects, in regard to which, Congress is forbidden to act, by the Constitution -Many of these petitions are, doubtless, forgeries-seversi presented by him, have been detected as such, and exposed to the contempt of the House. Last year, is introduced one to dissolve the Union, and came mar expulsion from the House, as punishment for the afamous act Yesterday, he brought in, among others, t petition-in the face of the prohibitions of the Constitution, which denies to Congress the right to meddle with rel gion-praying for a law providing for theconfession of national sins -"to pass an act acknowledging the dominion of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Cirist"-"to pass an act, making an acknow-ledgmen of the law of God," and praying "to secure every indvidual in the United States the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence-to wit the right to life, liberty, and happiness !!" To-day, Mr. Adams introduced a memorial to alter the fundamental compromse in the Constitution, which apportions the taxes according to population, as estimated in that in-

strument, which includes three-fifths of the slave population. In this way, from week to week, and for years back. Mr. Adam has confounded the business of Congress by pressing on its consideration subjects which it is forbidden b ent-it in at all. He forces these interlicted maters on the House, under the pretext of the right of pettion-which, if asserted in the latitude he demands, sould be employed to frustrate entirely-as t has alrealy to a great extent -all constitutional and salutary legislation. What have a knot of malcontents o'clock, bringing sixteen days later intelligence from (hostile to the Government and Union) to do, but to Europe. She experienced very rough weather and provide thenselves with masses of petitions, signed by one or more persons, or counterfeit petitions, (as some presented by Mr. Adams were notoriously,) and take their stand on the floor, as Mr. Adams does, and compel Congress from day to day, to give its ear tle, just on the departure of the st-amer. The stock of to the farrago of nonsense or treason contained in cotton in Liverpool at the present time is heavy; 450, them, and to the nonsensical and treasonable speeches of them? Does not everybody perceive, that ing period of last year, which leaves an excess of the f Congress surrenders its deliberations to be dis- present over the former year, of no less than 220,000 posed of by madmen, or wicked men, devoting bales. If the rumor which prevails, that Government their whole energies to defeat it in the discharge intends to allow a drawback on the staple, be correct, posed of their whole energies to defeat it in the discharge of its appripriate functions, it must necessarily such a measure will open a wide field for export take the character of those who thus usurp the power of directing its proceedings? Is Congress bound to receive, and make matter for its discussions, questioned and inferior descriptions of American have adtake the character of those who thus usurp the power of directing its proceedings? Is Congress bound last week, says the European, and the prices of mid-to receive, and make matter for its discussions, ques-dling and inferior descriptions of American have adty mak mey have nothing to do, and with which they are, in truth, sworn not to interfere? Mr. Weller and Mr. French both urged, with great strength of argument, this view against the proposition of Mr. Wise, supported by Mr. Beardsley, to receive all Mr. Adams's insidious and treacherous propositions, looking to the violation of the Const tution; and in the progress to this consummation, to make the Congress of the Union a mere scene of fury and distraction, in wrangling and quarrelling over matters which the body is interdicted from touching at all, as having been settled by a higher of power—that from which Congress holds all the faculties it is entitled to every—that from which Congress holds all the faculties it is entitled to every—that from which Congress holds all the faculties it is entitled to every—that from which Congress holds all the faculties it is entitled to every—that from which Congress holds all the faculties it is entitled to every—that from which Congress holds all the faculties it is entitled to every—that from which Congress holds all the faculties it is entitled to every—that from which Congress holds all the faculties it is entitled to every—that from which Congress holds all the faculties it is entitled to every—that from the constance of the proposition of the Constant was a native of Livechurg. View and that the difference between Great Britain and Mexico, and to the Congress holds all the faculties it is entitled to every—that from which Congress holds all the faculties are also during the week have adding the week have a day, however, only elapsed, which no human skill could have he form and ches fault. A few days, however, only elapsed, when have a different place of the Minchester of the Mincheste tions (no mater how presented) with which the mejori- vanced a shade, while in the better qualities little or no culties it is entitled to exert -[Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. Congress - To-day, Mr. Adams exhausted himself upon his mischievous propositions, and the House pro-ceeded to receive petitions from other quarters, on sub-jects which form the real and proper business of legis-

It will be seen, from a note addressed to us by Mr. Wise, that he was misunderstood and misrepresented by those who furnish the sketches of debates. The Intelligencer's, as well as the Globe's reporters, have mistaken the scope of Mr. W.'s remarks, which, it seems, an acquittel, the Minister must eatisfy the people of washing, todging, fuel, candles and tuition, \$85, payable we also have misconstrued. In our hasty comment Ireland. upon the debate, we find, on recurrence to our article, that we did injustice to Mr. Wise, in saying that he made a proposition to receive and refer the obnoxious The "O'Connell compensation," vulgarly called made a proposition to receive and refer the obnoxious papers presented by Mr. Adams. We understood him to make a suggestion of such course, and to ask Mr. Sunday, the 19th ult. The produce, so far as known, is Beardsley to propess it in form, as he (Mr. Wise) could immense; about three inness the average; in the Dublin not with propriety do it. We understood him to inti- district it amounted to more than £4000. mate that he wished to see Mr. Adams, and those who acted with him, put to the test, and compelled to asscreened under the names of others, for whom they asregard to the policy hitherto pursued. But, upon second sober thoughts, our old principle recurred. on was to lay the resolution of the Commonwealth of gress has no power to deal with any subject not delegated to it. In this respect, it differs from the English Parliament, our State Legislatures, and the Legisla-Mr. JONES of Tenn., inquired if an amendment was tures of all other Governments. Congress has a spe-

er of attorney to act on certain subjects; and its legis | not likely to arrive at the true cause of the discoutant lative action in regard to all other matters is inhibited | amongst the people, as they move from the to there, The right of petition in individuals (although unlimited in this country) must, when demanding legislation, greeved, of their intentions. be addressed to the 1 gislative bodies competent to en committees, or the body itself, which the Constitution in 48 hours

in the people confer no right to entertain petitions about general belief, that he will eventually, if not at once grievances in regard to which they have no authority do so. grievances in regard to which they have no authority do so.

It is not the duty of Congress to

News from Affghanistan has been received, which
leads us to believe that Dost Mahommed is not destined
duties assigned to it, and because it has no right to touch or discuss any topic not assigned to it by the He has become exceedingly unpopular-many of his Constitution. The Roman Catholics might petition subjects are in open rebellon.

Congress for an inquisition to coerce Protestan's to surrender what might be characterized their heresy; and that the people of Naples were in a state of greatex. the Professant sects might petition for test-oaths to citement, expecting some sudden movement, and that compel the Catholics to abandon their religion. We the insurgents in the Papal States were not entirely deny, however, that such petitions could be const tu- dispersed. tionally entertained by Congress in any way, by receiving, referring, reporting upon, or taking a solitary step in legislation calculated to assume a jurisdiction in ship Toronto, for London, the Hon. Abram Rencher,

regard to the mat'er proposed.

In justice to Mr. Wise, we must say, that he has Affaires of the Unit d States at the Court of Lesion. it was insisted upon, it would lead to a debate, which he wished to avoid.

In justice to sit vise, we must say, that it was insisted upon, it would lead to a debate, which been very badly reported in all the papers. He expressed himself very eloquently and briefly; and also journ in the foreign land, and a happy return to their though, where a long speech is made, what is meant native country - [A. Y Tribane, Dec 19. as a sketch, cannot do justice to it, yet he had a right to expect, when so little was said, and well said, that Mr. CARROLL presented a petition, which stated in our sketches, must necessarily be narrowed down to it should have been literally reported. Long speeches,

Washington, Dec. 22, 1843. Gentlemen : An editorial remark of the Gl be of To His Excellency, James Mc Dowgell, Gov. of Va. last night, compels me to ask for the justice of correction at your hands. You say: "Mr. Weller and Mr. State of the FARMERS BANK OF VIRGINIA. Branches, on the first Monday in Discender. 15 French both urged, with great strength of argument, this view against the proposition of Mr. Wise, supported by Mr. Beardiley, to receive all Mr. Adams's losses, and treacher and treacher are all Mr. Adams's losses and treacher are proposition of Mr. Wise, supported by Mr. Beardiley, to receive all Mr. Adams's losses. insidious and treacherous propositions, looking to the violation of the Constitution. In a word, this infers, Notes of o from my course and remarks yesterday in the House, Bank notes cancelled, stoken from office at Panyalle that I had proposed to receive Abelition petitions, &c. that I had proposed to receive Aboution petitions, etc.

No wonder, gentlemen, you made this mistake; for not a word which I did say yesterday on this subject, has been correctly reported in cut or of the newspapers in this city of this morning. The substance of what I mistake Roman limit to the R I did say was, that by the course of proceeding which worsted by the conduct of the war on this course of proceeding by the House; that I had engaged in this mode of resistance long enough to find and vain; and that, henceforth and forever, I would cease to engage, in that House, in the strife on the subject: I should leave the majority from the non-slaveholding States to take measures into their own hands, lature of Missouri, in relation to the establishment of and to take the responsibility of those measures. I did new military posts on the frontier of Missouri, and not say I would rate for the select committee proposed abandoning others, which was ordered to be printed by Mr. Adams, but that I would prefer that the gentle and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; man should be indulged in all his desires, in respect to a select committee and in all respects, if the majority were determined to entertain the subject at all. If the petitions and propositions of the character he offered, were to be received at all, I desired to be fully apprised given lum to withdraw several memorials on file, for of all the ends had in view by the friends of abolition. he purpose of allowing him to present them to other I did not concur even with Mr. Beardsley. I was utommittees, to which they were appropriately referred, terly opposed to receiving petitions of the character of fered; but if the rule reject ng them was to be only par Mr. EOYD of Ky. moved an adjournment; but tially enforced, all the mischief would be done as if all petitions and propositions to abolish slavery were to be admitted. And when I obtained the floor in the second from the Executive Departments; which were laid instance, I endeavored expressly to explain that I yield to nothing - that my meaning was to pursue only a more ef fectual course of resistance to insult and infringemen Department; which was referred to the Committee on upon the rights of my constituents, than to contend any long-r upon mere points of order and construction of rules in that House. I would contest nothing with Mr. resolution of the Senate in relation to a Committee on Enrolled B lis; and informed the House that Messrs. I would only wait and see what a majority from the non-slaveholding States would do, either Hannegan and Atherton had been appointed a committee or protect or to invade the rights of the South which the part of that body; which was concurred in had been dwarfed by the cersus. The question was, whether they would preserve the Constitution, protect Mr. BARNARD moved, when the House adjourn, the minority, and perpetuate the Union, or disregard and destroy all. I withdrew no opposition whatever to the reception of abolition papers, so far from making a (Here there were several voices, which cried out proposition to receive them. This explanation, I will Withdraw your objection," "withdraw your objective remark is occasioned by the incorrect reports of the debates of the House; and I would much prefer not to be reported at all, rather than be caricatured as I have been for years by the reports of both the Intelligencer and

> Very respectfully, Your obedient servant. HENRY A. WISE. Messts, BLAIR & RIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. December 22, 1843 Sir: In your paper of yesterday, in speaking of the

best way to allay agreation on this subject was to agitate This, Sir, is not correct. I made no such remark -said no such thing, nor any thing like it. My remark was, that to receive and refer petitions of this descrip tion, was, in my opinion, the best way to allay agitation on the subject; and not, as you say, that agitation was the best mode to suppress it. I trust you will pubwas the best mode to suppress it. lish this note, and thus relieve me from the imputation

you have cast upon me. I am, &c., yours, SAM'I.
To the Editor of the Spectator.

Mr. Beardsley's position in regard to Mr. Adams's abolition petitions was not properly presented in the Globe of Thursday evening. Mr. Beardsley contended only for the reception and reference of such petitions as he deemed constitutional. He does not consider petitions to abolish slavery in the States to be of that class. He holds that petitions to abolish slavery in the District are constitutional, and ought, therefore, to be received. With his views upon that point, his conduct is perfectly

storms off the coast. She made her passage, however, nobly in sixteen days.

Duff Green has arrived in the Hibernia. Trade had been dull; but business had revived a lit-

that the difference between Great Britain and Mexico, arising out of the alleged insult to the English flag by Santa Anna, has been satisfactorily arranged between Lord Aberdeen and the representative of Mexico at the Court of St James.

The Salisbury election is over. Mr. Campbell has lief, that he died without an enemy on earth.

[Milledgeville (G.,) Uses

been returned by a majority of 47 over the free trade candidate, Mr. Bouverie. The League made up their minds to win this election. Indiann .- The State Trials have been adjourned un til the 15th Jan., and O'Connell has retired for a while to his 'mountain home' at Derrynane.

Every thing shows that Repeal has taken strong hold of the nation's feelings, and however the prosecutions, if continued, may terminate, whether in a conviction or In the Court, on the State prosecutions, no new point

The "O'Connell compensation," vulgarly called "rent," was collected in the churches and chapels on Sunday, the 12th ult. The produce, so far as known, is immense; about three imes the average; in the Dublin district it amounted to more than £4000.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association of the school is remarkably healthy, as is so that the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association of the School is remarkably healthy, as is so that the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association of the School is remarkably healthy, as is so that the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association of the School is remarkably healthy as the product of the school is remarkably healthy as the school is remarkably healthy as the product of the school is remarkably healthy as the school is remarkably healthy healthy as the school is remarkably healthy hea

tion, on the 20th, Mr. O'Connell began the proceedings | Refer to Rev. Elshop Johns, Rev. George Woodbridge sume the responsibility of bringing forward their odious by saying, that not a moment should be lost before they projects in their own legislative character, no longer expressed their veneration for the Right Rev. the Catholic Prelates of Ireland. He read the resolutions re serted merely the petition privilege. This suggestion, as cently passed by the archbishops and bishops repudisting a state provision, and proceeded to eulogize the power, that, for the moment, it staggered our faith in hierarchy.

hierarchy.

He moved resolutions, which were carried unanimously, expressive of the veneration and gratitude of the Catholic laity of Ireland to the hierarchy for their refusal of the "filthy mammon of this world."

Wates.—The Commissioners appointed to inquire Wates.—The Commissioners appointed to inquire with the Planters in Virginia and North Carolina, sending tobacco to the P

cific power granted to it, like that conferred by a pow- and the reporter for The Times states, that they are

FRANCE - It is said, that the Government are uncatertain the matter to be legislated upon. The right to sy at the Duke of Bordeaux's visit to England; and petition, when employed to bring before Congress sub-jects on which Congress is forbidden to act, cannot en-appeared in The Times, that Prince Polignae, who had large the powers of Congress, and enable t to receive come with four children to spend the winter in Paris,

and enteriain, and refer matter for the action of its had been ordered by the Police on Monday, to quit it denies it the power to touch.

The majority in Congress; nay, almost every member of the body from the beginning of the Government— have held that the abolition of slavery does not come have held that the abolition of slavery does not come large. The revolution in the large l within the scepe of its powers. What right has Congress to take action upon it in any way, by discussing it, or referring or reporting upon it? The people have a right to petition; and they have a right to redress, too, semblage, on the Sikh fronter, of an army consisting from the power authorized to grant it. But these rights of from 30,000 to 36,000 men, tend to induce a pretry

Sailed from New York, December 11th, in the Packet his wife and children, of North Carolina, Charge de

PARMERS' BANK OF VIRGINIA I December 22nd, 1842 | Sir: I have the bonor to enclose a statement showing the c dition of this Institution, including its branches, on th

day in this mouth.

With high respect,

I am your obedient servant,

J. G. BLAME, Cash.

Specie, Notes of other Banks, 1,647 40 Suspense Account.

In transity between Mother Bank and Branches,

Profits of the Institution.

FARRERS' BANK OF VIRGINIA, Dec. 21, 1843.

WM. H. MACFARLAND JAMES BOSHER, WM. WILLIAMS, JAMES DUNLOP, JAS. C. CRANE.

Given under my hand this 22nd day of December, 1843, W. D. BLAIR, J. P.

Matried, on Wednesday, the field November, at Gayles, by they, P. T. Montagne, Pranson Trins Continued, Eq., by Marke E. D. Seasa, all of Middlesey county.

By The Whig and Religious Herald with please copy.

Married, on the 2ist instant, by the Rev. William Norwa Villiam Marsusin, Esq., formerly of London, to Grace Treatness, daughter of Jacob Hall, Esq., of this city. Married, on the 16th Nov., by the Rev. N. J. E. Morgan, Was C. Yanva, Esq., of Lynchburg, to Miss. Mary. A. E. Mars, of ewisburg, daughter of Joseph Mays, deceased, of the former

Deaths.

Died, on the 11th instant, at his residence, in Amelia county Virginia, after a protracted illness, which he have with great for thirde, Major Ronoram Juves, in his severny annth year. It has severed his county and State in many ways as a Justice the Peace more than forty years—and a member of the Legislatus for many years. He was a kind highand, an affectionate paren an indulgram moster, an excellent neighbor, and a good critisen and died as he had lived, a noble, high minded honorable gentiona—leaving a numerous family of children, great estality and great grand children, together with a large circle of triend and acquaintances to be moan Ucer irreparable loss.

Died, of Pletrisy, on the 19th instant, at Walnut Shade, if over, the residence of Mr. Joseph Wingfield, Mr. Lewis Wi-

Departed this life, on Sunday, the 17th instant, in the Washington, B. C., Mrs. Mass. T. Brace, formerly of ter county, Virginia. In noticing the death of this tenly hie lady, the writer of these lew bases to be money is by no feeling common to those who usually write cannot of the dead; but having known the deceased a while life can venture to record her demise without an effort to less merited praise, for the poverty of language is, on the precision, enough to cause him to purse, and to invoke silence to muse her parise." But for the benefit of her titles and unmerious friends in Virginia, this obstury offered, by one who will ever twerture her memory, a nost sincerely sympathies with her hereaved business or latives in the loss they have sustained. To have love for Sir: In your paper of yest-may, in appear of Aboletion, proceedings of the House on the subject of Aboletion, relatives in the loss they have sustained. To you make this remark: "Mr. Beardsley of New York Dixon was enough to ensure a deep regard—axe in her were blonded all the virtues of the boly in her were blonded all the boly in her were bl those of her relatives have lost an affectionate, do
ion, her regrants the kindest mistress, and in secbeen created which cannot, never will be filled.

neer conveyed on Angels' pinions to the bosom of her Gover hody to Williamsburg, to be entembed in the family be ground, there to rest until a re-union at the General Resurr

Died, on the 4th inst., in the county of Brunswick, Mrs. Ne. Harrison. Peace to her askes?

Died, on the morning of the 4th instant, at the residence of husband, in the county of Brunswick, Mrs. Naila, Harrison. Peace to her askes?

Died, on the morning of the 4th instant, at the residence of husband, in the county of Brunswick, Mrs. Naila, Harrison of Capt. Willie Harrison, of Pea Hill. In the character of traity good woman, many of the cardinal virtues of sensitive to her memory was an eye witness to her exemplary paths were concentrated. The writer of this brief and imperfect in to her memory was an eye witness to her exemplary paths fortitude and resignation, under the harassing and distress symptoms of a violent asthmatic and hepatic affection, protrasthrough a period of some eight of ten years. As a wife, kind devoted—as a mother, affectionate—as a mistress, included humane. In her social intercourse she we sumformly minantical minantic in her social intercourse she we sumformly minantical minantic and sike history with a like kindness and attention. She died asked hived, belowed and esteemed. Peace to her askes.

Died, at his residence, in the county of Charlotte, on the

consistent. Mr. Beardsley, although holding that Congress have the power, is, nevertheless, opposed to the exercise of it, to interfere with slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia.—[Globe, Dec. 23.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HIERNIA.
Sixtern Days Later from Europe
The Steamship Hibernia, Captain Judkins, arrived at her wharf at East Boston Wednesday morning, at 71 o'clock, bringing sixteen days later intalligence from Died, at his residence, in the county of Charlotte, on the time as the sun. The strength of his character was as cous on the couch of sickness as in the field of active hore his painful and protracted filmess with aimset uner forfitude, and resignation to the will of Heaven. He slength, amid such regrets and sympathics as spoke lonly he had taken on the affections of his family, and the re

his acquaintance.
"A wit's a feather, and a chief's a rod—
An honest man's the noblest work of God."

Died, suddenly, on the 3d of October, at Toddsbury, i dence of her mother, in Gloucester county, Va., Miss aged is years and a few months. There was somethher entrance upon the world. She was admired, or ressed, and returned home filled with bright anticipa fature. A few days, however, only elapsed, when

THE subscriber having engaged James H. Norwood, E. North Carolina, as a Teacher, will re-open his School revalence, in the county of Goodhland, on the 15th of J. next. In this School will be barried on the 15th of J. Scientific and Classical School at La Vallee

wance.
Mr. N. rwood is a graduate of the University of North Ca Mr. No record is a grounder of many in the for some time and, in which institution he acted as Tutor for some time gradu is n. t. the entire satisfaction of the Faculty, a that time his had considerable experience as a Teacher, increminent qualifications, both as a scholar and a goal in emission of the form of the contract productions, both as a scholar and a goal in emission.

William Norwood, of Richmond. Dec. 23 NOTICE TO TOBACCO PLANTERS .- "Best enacted shall exceed fifty four inches in the length of the eight linelies at the head, within the cross, mak-for private.